

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO., MAIN STREET, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE.

TERMS: One copy, per annum, in advance, \$3.00. Five copies, per annum, in advance, \$15.00.

BUSINESS CARDS

HORD & METCALFE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

LYSANDER HORD AND JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims.

MAJOR & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Court of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State.

JOHN M. HARLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with J. & W. L. Harlan. REFERS TO Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Gov. of Ky., Frankfort, Ky.

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE west side of St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Ky., will practice at law in all the courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

E. A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

JOHN RODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ST. CLAIR STREET, Two doors North of the Court-house.

BEN. J. MONROE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN M. McALLA, Attorney at Law and General Agent, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

JOHN A. MONROE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and his clients kept advised of their affairs.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, May 15th.

NEW FIRM.

ED. KEENON & CRUTCHER, HAVING BEEN ISSUED THE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Books & Stationery.

OF H. EVANS, ALSO THAT OF MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. Evans, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

G. W. BLISS, W. T. W. EVANS, BLISS & WEAVER, MANUFACTURERS, And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS, FURS, TRIMMINGS, AND—

STRAW GOODS, 495 Main street between 3d and 4th, NEXT DOOR TO THE NATIONAL HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.

PETER & BUCHANAN, (Successors to Mun & Buchanan), MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, AND—

Summings' Straw and Stalk Cutters, DEALERS in Garden and Grass Seeds, Agricultural Implements and Machines, large and small, of all kinds, Lard, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster of Paris, Chain Pumps, Axes, Potatoes and Dried Fruits, 434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

IF Catalogues of Seeds and Implements sent by mail gratis on application. (Mar 30th)

MERCHANT & SMITH, LUMBERS & TINNERS, SHOP ON ST. CLAIR STREET, Opposite the Post Office, FRANKFORT, KY.

WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Tubs, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work Spouting and Guttering

Of all descriptions. Constantly on hand and large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR AND COAL STOVES, Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Pipe, &c. All orders promptly attended to. J. M. & S. April 13, 1858-4w

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!

Every other Ticket a Prize!

Persons Buying Two Tickets are sure of Drawing nearly Half of their Money Back.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY

OF KENTUCKY, CLASS 147, TO BE DRAWN PUBLICLY, ON SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858.

R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$272,000!!!

List of Prizes to be Drawn.

- 1 Grand Prize of \$50,000
- 1 Grand Prize of \$25,000
- 2 Prizes of \$10,000
- 2 Prizes of \$5,000
- 2 " " " 2,000
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- 2 " " " 20
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TICKETS FROM \$1.25 TO \$10.

Remember that every prize in this Lottery will be drawn, and all prizes are paid in full, without deduction, immediately after the drawing.

Tickets for sale by A. J. LOECHER & CO., Limestone st., near Main, Lexington, Ky.

Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House, will practice at law in all the courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

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Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, May 15th.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

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BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT

THIS incomparable Liniment, upon which the great mass of the afflicted of all lands rely for relief from the pains of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Erysipelas, Cancer, Scrofula, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all cutaneous diseases, is rapidly superseding all similar preparations. The proprietors give for the encouragement of sufferers, the following memorandum of a few of the wonderful cures effected by it during the past few months. Certificates from the parties named are in the possession of the proprietors, but their length precludes the publication of all but a few.

One Boitee Triumphant.

Mrs. Moffitt, No. 343 Morgan Street, St. Louis, had suffered for three years with Rheumatism, and tried many preparations without effect, was cured by one bottle of Arctic Liniment.

Hearty Davis, Mount Pleasant, St. Louis, who says he was "suffering the pains of peritonitis" with vomit, for months, was cured by three or four applications of the Arctic Liniment.

A Little daughter of Mrs. Lee, residing on Lake street, Chicago, was scalded all over by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water. The Arctic Liniment was applied according to the directions, and the fire was instantly extinguished, and in a few days the little sufferer was well.

Restored to Beauty.

Mrs. George K. Tyler, Canal Street, N. O., had long suffered from a painful and disfiguring eruption on the face, and by the use of one bottle of the Liniment was cured, and restored to her original beauty.

A Horrible Tumor.

Eugene Mallory, Natchez, was three years the victim to the Arctic Liniment, and in two months all remedies until he tried the Arctic Liniment. Three bottles cured him in a few weeks.

Wonderful Cure!

Mrs. Bedford, Mobile, was confined to her couch for three years with numb palsy, and after being in despair from the failure of all other remedies, was cured by the Arctic Liniment, in a little over a month.

An Explosion.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 23, 1857. I hereby certify, that having been invited and sealed by the explosion of a Steam Boiler, a friend induced me to try Bragg's Arctic Liniment. The smart was instantly cured, and in a few days, and in a very short time, all the pain was gone from the bruises. In two weeks I was well, and able to resume my business.

HENRY HAVESKILL, Residence on Jackson Street.

The Blind See.

WESTER CITY, IOWA, Nov. 9, 1857. Dr. A. G. Bragg, Dear Sir: For more than ten years I had been afflicted with inflamed eyes in an aggravated degree, and tried various Physicians, and several nostrums, to no effect. I was induced by Dr. Bragg to try the Arctic Liniment, and in two months I was nearly well. My little daughter was afflicted in the same manner for the same time, and during a severe cold, she was unable to see. I applied your valuable Liniment, and her eyes were perfectly sound. Thus I have, with one two-bottle bottle, cured my eyes, and my child's eyes, and my daughter's Rheumatism in my back. I would not be without your valuable remedy in my house.

Very truly, W. M. RUSSELL, WESTER CITY, IOWA, Nov. 9, 1857.

I hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with Wm. Russell, and that he is a respectable citizen, and knows his statement to be strictly true.

J. J. WADSWORTH, P. M., Wester City.

Good Dr. Bragg.

This invaluable Liniment is also equally efficacious in curing the diseases of animals, as witness the following certificate: Messrs. J. A. Arnold and Lynch, Arnold & Co., keep the two largest Livestock Markets in the West, and are generally known throughout the United States.

St. Louis, Dec. 23, 1857. We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Bragg's Arctic Liniment for a number of months, cheerfully testify to its superior efficacy in curing the diseases of horses; so well as we are satisfied of the Arctic Liniment, that we would use no other. We keep and have kept for a number of years, extensive livestock stables in this city, and consequently our experience about horses and their diseases is great, and we unhesitatingly say, that the Arctic Liniment is the best remedy for all the above named diseases. We cordially recommend it to all horse stable keepers and others having the care of horses.

L. A. ARNOLD & CO., Chestnut Street.

Caution.

Many Druggists, having old Liniments on hand will try to sell them to you as the best, but do not positively refuse to purchase them. Ask for "BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT," and have no other.

Liberal Proposition.

The proprietors agree to furnish each purchaser of a dollar bottle with a subscription to the "Kentucky Military Institute," for one year. This is one of the best N. Y. illustrated papers. The Arctic Liniment is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent, and \$1 bottles. The 50 cent and \$1 bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent, more Liniment in proportion to their cost, and are the cheapest. For sale by BRAGG & CO., Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

An agent is wanted in every town and village. Applications must always be accompanied by responsible references.

For sale in Frankfort, by A. VENELL & KEARNS, Feb. 27, 1858-3m.

THE KENTUCKY Military Institute

DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of Col. E. W. Morgan.

A distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by a faculty of the highest order, the course of study is that of taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Marine Engineering, also English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The semi-annual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges \$100 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at Military Institute, Frankfort, Kentucky, or P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

Dec. 21, 1857-4w.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON, Corner St. Clair and Broadway Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS, and intends to keep on hand all articles in his line. His stock is selected and of the best quality.

His Confections are made under his own supervision, and of the best materials, by T. F. Pearson, who, as a baker of bread and cakes, and a maker of confections, stands unrivaled in the Western country. His bread cakes, etc., prove themselves. Call and try them.

CAPITOL HOTEL, DAVID MERRIWETHER, PROPRIETOR, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING taking this well known Hotel, the Proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of the travelling public, especially the custom of his old friends while proprietor of the Frankfort Hotel. He hopes from his long experience in the business of hotel keeping, his well known location, and his desire to the tastes of his guests, a sincere desire to please and accommodate, and by close application to business, to merit and receive the patronage of visitors to the Seat of Government.

may 16th.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of Fashionable Tailoring, on Main street, in Mrs. Noble's house, opposite Messrs. Averill & Kearns' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles, and refers to his customers there. JNO. W. VOORHIES, April 24, 1858-4w.

G. A. ROBERTSON, DEALER IN CONFECTIONERIES & GROCERIES, Corner St. Clair & Broadway Streets, HAS, and intends to keep on hand the choicest articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

INDEMNITY.

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable companies, by JAMES R. WATSON, AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED A. D. 1841.

Peoria Marine & Fire Ins. Co., NO 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks, AT REASONABLE RATES.

CAPITAL, --- \$500,000.

Directors: William Fenn, B. T. Bourland, C. Holland, J. M. Herron, J. Reynolds, R. Gregg.

Officers: J. UNDERHILL, President, B. T. BOURLAND, Vice Pres't, C. HOLLAND, Secretary, JAMES R. WATSON, AGENT, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

QUAKER CITY INSURANCE CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA., Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.

Capital & Surplus, --- \$250,000 Chartered Capital, --- 500,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Officers: GEO. H. HART, President, E. P. ROSS, Vice President, H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer, S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

Directors: E. W. Haley, Charles G. Inday, Wm. D. Lewis, Jr., J. L. Comer, John C. Dale, H. R. Cogshall, Fester S. Perkins, Samuel Jones, M. D., John H. Chambers, A. E. Chesnutrough.

JAMES R. WATSON, AGENT, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers Union Ins. Co., AT ATHENS, BRADFORD CO., PA., JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up \$200,000.00 Surplus in addition thereto \$37,138.80

Assets: \$237,138.80

Cash on hand and on deposit \$13,492.28

Cash in the hands of agents and in notes payable on demand 6,657.22

54 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 and 7 per cent interest) 152,315.00

10 Bonds, security made (Interest 6 per cent) 47,605.00

Bills Receivable, viz: Promissory notes payable on demand 4,600.20

Cash due from responsible parties on demand 1,333.47

Losses adjusted and not due, \$1,500.00

Losses claimed and not due, 3,353.00

Losses reported on which no action is taken, 2,000.00

All other claims against the company are small, not exceeding, 300.00

Whole amount of risks taken during the year, 2,546,602.00

Whole amount of property at risk at date, \$2,546,602.00

J. E. CANFIELD, Sec.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD, Athens, January 24, 1857. ss

Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and J. Canfield, Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.

J. B. REEVE, Justice of the Peace, N. B.-Copies of Report of losses during the year, etc., will be sent you on circulation soon as printed.

J. R. WATSON, AGENT, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS REGULAR MAIL LINE, For Columbus, Cairo, Hickman, and Memphis, and intermediate Landings, EVERY TUESDAY & FRIDAY.

The fine Low Pressure steamer TRIPLETT, MASTER-ARCHER, CLEER, Will leave Louisville, as above, EVERY TUESDAY at 5 P. M.

The swift Passenger steamer ALVIN ADAMS, LAMB MASTER-HOLIDAY, CLEER, Will leave Louisville, as above, EVERY FRIDAY, at 5 P. M.

These boats connect at Memphis with the regular Packets for New Orleans, leaving Memphis every Monday and Friday.

C. BASHAM, AGENT, Feb. 23-4w.

A Splendidly Illustrated Newspaper, HARPER'S WEEKLY, A Journal of Civilization.

Employs the best Talent in the World. TERMS-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 copy 20 weeks, \$1.00 5 copies 1 year, \$3.00 1 copy 1 year, 5.00 12 copies 1 year, 40.00

Harper's Weekly and Magazine, one year, \$4.00. Postmasters sending a club of twelve or twenty-five will receive a copy gratis.

Subscriptions may commence with any number. Specimen numbers gratuitously supplied. Back numbers can be furnished to any extent. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at lowest club rates.

HARPER & BROTHERS, ap's if Publishers, Franklin Square, New York.

A FORTUNE OF \$70,000 TO BE HAD FOR

For Ten Dollars!

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GA.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEME WILL BE Drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the State Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for May, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

CLASS 14, To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 1, 1858.

CLASS 9, To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 8, 1858.

CLASS 15, To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 15, 1858.

CLASS 16, To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 22, 1858.

CLASS 17, To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, May 29, 1858.

On the Plan of Single Numbers. Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty-Five Prizes.

Nearly one Prize to every 9 tickets.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME TO BE DRAWN EACH SATURDAY IN MAY.

1 Prize of \$70,000, 1 Prize of \$10,000, 1 Prize of \$5,000, 1 Prize of \$2,000, 1 Prize of \$1,000, 1 Prize of \$500, 1 Prize of \$250, 1 Prize of \$100, 1 Prize of \$50, 1 Prize of \$25, 1 Prize of \$10, 1 Prize of \$5, 1 Prize of \$2, 1 Prize of \$1.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of \$400 Approving to \$70,000 are \$1,600, 4 Prizes of \$200 do do 800, 4 Prizes of \$100 do do 400, 4 Prizes of \$50 do do 200, 4 Prizes of \$25 do do 100, 4 Prizes of \$10 do do 40, 4 Prizes of \$5 do do 20, 4 Prizes of \$2 do do 10, 4 Prizes of \$1 do do 5.

5,185 Prizes amounting to \$320,000.

Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 1/2.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The Numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with the Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are enclosed with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel.

The first 457 Prizes, similarly printed and enclosed, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then



# THE YEOMAN.

Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays  
BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & COMPANY.

S. I. M. MAJOR, Editor.

TUESDAY MAY 3.

FRANKFORT:

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
FRANK R. REVILL,  
OF OWEN.

## ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!

We are requested to announce that there will be a Democratic Convention in this county to nominate a full ticket for county offices, to be held at the Court-house in Frankfort on the third Monday in May (next County Court day). It is hoped there will be a full representation from each precinct.

**MUSICAL.**—We are indebted to the publishers, N. C. MORSE & CO., Louisville, for a piece of splendid music by J. O. HOSKINS, entitled "Hark! What Strains So Softly Stealing." The poetry is excellent and the music is said by competent judges to be one of HOSKINS' best pieces.

The typographical execution of the work by J. SLINGLAND cannot be excelled. The piece is dedicated to one of Frankfort's fairest daughters, and should be in the hands of every lover of sweet music, and the most instructive poetry.

It is stated that the sale of Mount Vernon to the Ladies Mount Vernon Association has been made, and \$18,000 of the purchase money paid in cash. Mr. Washington retains possession until a payment of \$75,000 is made, which will probably take place in a few months.

Richard Ten Broeck, the champion of American horses in England, has gone to Europe, intending to follow up the English turfmen until he conquers them. Charleston, a favorite South Carolina racer, has left for England in the City of Baltimore. He was accompanied by three trotters which Mr. Ten Broeck takes out for his own use, and which will, no doubt, astonish the Britishers on the road. Both Charleston and Priores are to contend for the Goodwood Cup; and if they are both in fine condition at the time, our sporting men say one of them is sure to win the cup.

**A POLITICAL CHANGE.**—Hon. H. W. Miller, of North Carolina, who was on the Fillmore electoral ticket at the last Presidential election, and one of the ablest men in that State, has written a letter announcing his determination hereafter to support the administration of Mr. Buchanan. He says:

"On all national questions Mr. Buchanan has so far acted as the friends of Mr. Fillmore at the South, or a great majority of them, would have desired him to act, had he been elected, and Mr. Buchanan having avowed his determination to maintain the constitutional rights of the South, and having given an earnest of his sincerity by acts, fearless and unequivocal in his character, I think it would be unwise if not ungrateful in the people of the South not to sustain him."

**BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT.**—The trial of Joseph Redmon's negro man, (Daniel) who killed E. Caran's negro, (George) last winter, resulted in his being convicted of murder. Judge Goodloe yesterday sentenced him to be hung on the 12th of June next.

**CASE OF SLANDER.**—Mr. A. D. Young, of Flat Rock precinct, sued Labeu Letton, of the same precinct, for \$10,000 damages, on account of the wife of the latter charging Young's wife of infidelity to her husband. The case occupied several days of the court. There was a very large crowd in attendance upon the trial, and much interest manifested. The jury brought in a verdict of \$4,000 damages to Young. Hon. Garrett Davis and Roger W. Hanson appear for Young, and Alexander and Hanson, and James B. Beck, for Letton.

Another slander case, in which Miss Thompson, a milliner of Millersburg, sued a young gentleman, was to the disappointment of the crowd compromised by her receiving \$1,000.—*Paris (Ky.) Flag, 25th.*

From the Savannah Republican of March 26.  
**Protest from an American Paper of Georgia against Senator Crittenden's Movement.**

As important as it is to the peace of the country, it is impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, what will be the result of the movement now before Congress for the admission of Kansas into the Union. We have never trusted in parties to pass the bill and put an end to the disagreeable agitation, but we have all cherished the hope that administration was strong enough, combined with a united South, to carry the measure successfully through. Notwithstanding the symptoms that present themselves, we trust that such may yet be the case, though we confess that opposition to the bill has come from quarters which we least suspected of unfriendly intentions. The few American members from the South who have allowed themselves to be governed in their estimate of the peace of the country and the best means for preserving it by a long-cherished hostility to the democratic party—a feeling that is well founded in itself, but illegitimate when it blinds men to the force of truth—we think have been guilty of a grave and dangerous error. Nothing could be more painful to us than the spectacle, which we have recently witnessed, of the great Kentucky Senator recommending himself, under a false system of reasoning, to a position friendly to a class of men who for years kept the country in trouble by their wicked and fanatical conspiracies against its laws and the integrity of the Union itself. It is a strange and painful spectacle, and we desire to say that let him who may occupy such a position be received with no sympathy, no apology, at our hands.

There are some features in the Kansas constitution that we have a little fancy for as Mr. Crittenden can possibly have, and we are quite as far as himself from approving the injustice and fraud of either party in the Kansas elections; yet these points have their own peculiar arbiters; they belong not to us, nor should they be allowed to deter Congress from getting rid of a question that has already done so much harm, and must continue to irritate and embroil the two great divisions of the country so long as it shall remain a bone of contention in Congress and with the party in every section of the country. We love the Union better than we do Kansas, and more than we hate the democratic party, and we desire to rid it of the foul, festering sore that has so long preyed upon its peace and quiet. We believe the speedy admission of Kansas is the only remedy for the grievance, and as a patriotic press we are willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with any man or party whose efforts are honestly directed to such a consummation. Nor shall we be deterred in that course by the opposition of party friends or the character of the company in which we may temporarily find ourselves. A press that will not adhere to truth and the cause of the country under all circumstances, is unworthy of the confidence and support of honest men of all parties.

## The Vote in Congress on the Kansas Question.

That most troublesome question, which for five months has occupied the attention of Congress, to the exclusion of all other matters, was finally settled last Friday. It left the National Legislature with the month of April; and the first of May, a glorious morning dawned upon Congress clear of the imbrigo. The vote in the Senate was pretty much the same as that we have heretofore published—those who voted for the bill first presented by Mr. Green voting for the bill of the Committee of Conference, and those who voted for the substitute of Mr. Crittenden voting against the bill of Mr. English. The Senate vote was 31 for the bill reported by the Committee of Conference, and 23 against it, showing a majority of nine in its favor.

In the House the vote differed materially from any of the previous ballottings. It will therefore be interesting to our readers to know who, upon this final vote, went for the bill reported by the Committee of Conference, for admitting Kansas into the Union as a slave State under the Lecompton constitution, and who went against it. The following is the ye and nay vote, arranged according to the States and the politics of the voters:

### FOR THE NEW SLAVE STATE.

**SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES—67.**  
Alabama—Stallworth, Shorter, Dowdell, Moore, Houston, Cobb, Curry.  
Arkansas—Greenwood.  
Delaware—Whiteley.  
Florida—Hawkins.  
Georgia—Seward, Crawford, Gartrell, Wright, Jackson, Stegall of Macon.

Kentucky—Burnett, Peyton, Talbott, Jewett, Elliott, Clay, Mason, Stevenson.  
Louisiana—Davidson, Sandage.  
Maryland—Kunkel, Bowie.  
Missouri—Clark, Craig, Caruthers, Phelps.  
Mississippi—Lamar, Barksdale, Singleton.  
North Carolina—Shaw, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Seales, Craig, Clingman.  
South Carolina—McQueen, Miles, Keitt, Boyce.  
Tennessee—Watkins, S. A. Smith, Savage, Jones, Wright, Atkins, Avery.  
Texas—Bryan, Reagan.  
Virginia—Garnett, Millson, Caskie, Goode, Beocock, Powell, Smith, Letcher, Clemens, Jenkins, Edmundson, Hopkins.

### NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES—37.

California—Scott.  
Connecticut—Bishop.  
Indiana—Nibleck, Gregg, English, Hughes, Foley.  
New Jersey—Hayler, Wortendyke.

New York—Searing, Sickles, Kelley, Macklay, John Cochrane, Ward, Russell, Conant, Hatch, Ohio—Miller, Burns, Cockrell, Cox, Groesbeck, Lawrence, Pendleton, Hall.  
Pennsylvania—Florence, Landy, Phillips, Glancy Jones, Leidy, White, Ahl, Gillis, Reilly, Dewart, Owen Jones, Kunkel.

### KNOW NOTHING REPRESENTATIVES—8.

Georgia—Trotter.  
Louisiana—Eustis.  
Missouri—Anderson, Woodson.  
North Carolina—Gillmer.  
Tennessee—Maynard, Ready, Zollicoffer.

### AGAINST THE NEW SLAVE STATE.

#### BLACK REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES—25.

Connecticut—Clark, Dean.  
Illinois—Washburne, Farnsworth, Lovejoy, Kellogg.  
Indiana—Kilgour, Wilson, Colfax, Case, Pettit.  
Iowa—Curtis, Davis.  
Maine—Gillman, Abbott, Morse, Washburn, Foster.

Massachusetts—Hall, Buffington, Damrell, Combs, Burlingame, Davis, Goach, Knapp, Thayer, Chaffee, Dawes.  
Michigan—Howard, Waldron, Walbridge, Leach.  
Missouri—Blair.  
New Hampshire—Pike, Tappan, Cragin.  
New Jersey—Clawson, Robbins.

New York—Murray, Olin, Dodd, Palmer, Spinner, Cochrane, Morse, Bennett, Goodwin, Hoard, Granger, Morgan, Fottler, Parker, Kelsey, Andrews, Sherman, Burroughs, Eaton.  
Ohio—Campbell, Nichols, Mott, Harlan, Stanton, Shirman, Bliss, Thompson, Leiter, Wade, Giddings, Bingham.

Pennsylvania—Morris, Roberts, Grow, Edie, Covode, Ritchie, Stewart, Dick.  
Rhode Island—Duffee, Brayton.  
Vermont—Walton, Morrill, Royce.  
Wisconsin—Potter, Billingshurf.

#### NORTHERN REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES—11.

California—McKibben.  
Illinois—Morris, Harris, Shaw, Marshall.  
Indiana—Davis.  
New Jersey—Adrain.  
New York—Haskin, Clark.  
Pennsylvania—Hickman, Chapman.

#### KNOW NOTHING REPRESENTATIVES—5.

Kentucky—Marshall, Underwood.  
Maryland—Ricard, Harris Davis.  
Mississippi—Quitman.  
South Carolina—Bonham.

#### NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES DID NOT VOTE.

Eighteen of these may be supposed to have paired off, and Speaker Orr, who only votes in case of a tie, makes the nineteenth. Those who did not vote are the following classified according to their previous vote upon the Kansas question:

**PRO-SLAVERY SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.**—3.—Warren of Arkansas, Taylor of Louisiana, Stewart of Maryland, Davis of Mississippi, Orr of South Carolina, and Faulkner of Virginia.

**PRO-SLAVERY NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.**—3.—Arnold of Connecticut, Taylor of New York, and Dimmick of Pennsylvania.

#### PRO-SLAVERY KNOW NOTHING.

1.—Hill of Georgia.

**BLACK REPUBLICANS.**—9.—Wood of Maine, Thompson and Matteson of New York, Horton of Ohio, Montgomery, Purviance and Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Washburn of Wisconsin, and Smith of Illinois.

It will be seen, therefore, that if the whole 234 votes of the House had been cast, the bill for the admission of Kansas as a slave State, under the Lecompton constitution, would have been for the bill 122, and against it 112. This would have given the majority of 10, and that was really the strength of the new slave State in the House of Representatives.

This stands the record upon this all important and intensely exciting question. It will be seen by this last vote, as well as by the first and by all the intervening, that the House, John J. Crittenden, Warner L. Underwood, and Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, voted against the admission of Kansas as a slave State under the Lecompton constitution. They took their stand with the Black Republicans when the ball was opened, and they daunted with them every round until closed. Their votes are right by the side of those of Seward, and Hale, and Giddings, and Matteson, against every form of the question that Southerners advocated—against the Senate bill of Mr. Green; against the appointment of the Committee of Conference to settle, in the usual parliamentary way, the difference between the two Houses of Congress, and against the report of that committee. Their hostility to this Southern measure knew no bounds and no compromise. They were the allies of the Abolitionists, and with them they held their day but, failed to accomplish their inglorious designs. They have now to settle accounts with the South which they have betrayed, and if they don't quit, quit losers, then we shall no longer confide in retributive justice.—*Law. Cour.*

**HORRIBLE.**—On Thursday morning, the 15th ult., a Miss McCann, residing near the Gum Lake Springs, was attracted by the flocking of buzzards to a spot some distance from the house, where she discovered the body of her father suspended to a tree, by a rope about his neck. He had been absent from home some three or four weeks, his family ignorant of his whereabouts, and doubtless the poor fellow had been hanging where he was found all that length of time, for the birds had picked his eyes out, torn great strips of flesh from his arms, breast, back, and other parts of the body. It is supposed to be a case of self-murder.—*Cynthiana Age.*

**POWELL'S SALON.**—Every morning, at 10 1/4 o'clock at Powell's Salon.

## (From the Allegan (Michigan) Record.) The Scope of Popular Sovereignty.

"Salus populi, lex suprema."

### SECOND ARTICLE.

Having in a previous article discussed the subject of sovereignty, and deduced its origin from individual concessions, and the collective will of the people, associated in a civil society; having shown sovereignty to consist of elements composing as a whole, the sole power of control in the last resort, and from its very nature, incapable of partition, delegation, or grant, of annihilation or delegation even, except for administrative purposes;—having also shown that the people of the "Old Thirteen," in their articles of confederation, originated a general government with delegated powers for executive purposes simply, reserving to each independent State, all the essential attributes of sovereignty within their respective limits, and that the congress of the confederacy possessed no power to originate a Territorial organic law, we now proceed to show that in the change from the articles of confederation to the constitution, no radical change occurred in the fundamental doctrines, having reference to the true source and legitimate exercise of sovereignty in this country.

The constitution like the confederation, consists of certain enumerated powers delegated for specific purposes, and leaving to each State, the right to the exact range of those powers in their exercise. The single exception to this strict jurisdiction of the constitution is in the provision substantially conferring upon Congress the right to pass such laws as may be necessary for the proper execution of the powers vested by the constitution in the general government of any of its departments. When therefore the constitution of the Union and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, are by that instrument declared to be the supreme law of the land, it announces itself to be, not a sovereignty, but an act of sovereignty, fully agreed upon as a law by the separate sovereign States, concurring in a similar rule of action and of mutual obligation.

Hence we find that, to guard against misconstruction, the constitution is made to limit itself and to lodge in their appropriate place all the non-delegated powers of civil government. Article 9, of Amendments declares that, "The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people;"—whilst the next article provides that,

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

These declaratory and restrictive clauses gather force from the consideration that they were proposed by the convention of several of the States, at the time of adopting the constitution, and "in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers." By the above reservation "the States" may lawfully exercise the powers already defined and granted in their respective constitutions, whilst to the people, the State or Territory pertains the power to establish and regulate all their local institutions, to originate governments and to create constitutions. We say the people in a State or Territory, for we are disposed to adopt the views and language of Gov. R. J. Walker upon this point, where he says, "there is not a single power granted by the constitution to this government in a Territory, which is not granted to the State, except the power to admit new States into the Union." Of the purview of this last named power we design to treat hereafter. For the reasons we have now given, we insist that sovereignty can be predicated neither of the federal constitution, or of the general government thereunder.

We are happy in being able to fortify this position by a reference to the deliberately pronounced decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 2 Hild. 319, that court say, "The United States have no constitutional capacity to exercise municipal jurisdiction, sovereignty, or eminent domain, within the limits of a State or elsewhere, except in cases where it is delegated, and the Court denies the faculty of the Federal Government to add to its powers by treaty or compact." The rule of power is not, that Government may lawfully do whatever is not prohibited, but that it can do only what is expressly permitted in the delegated powers.

Sovereignty has been claimed, and fully exercised in certain cases, we admit, and seemingly acquiesced in by the States and the people, but we deny that such acquiescence has resulted from concessions of any clear constitutional right. Whenever occasion has served, certain ductile powers of the constitution have, by latitudinarian construction, been forced to shoulder the claim of sovereignty, and its lawful exercise. The power claimed has led a sort of vagrant life, wandering all over the constitution for a resting place, like some township pauper whose actual residence is disputed.

There is nothing strange in this. In the rapid development of the country, its resources, and population—in the constantly expanding sphere of action—and in the practical workings of our freshly originated institutions and complex machinery, emergencies have arisen, and new fields of operation have been presented—vast additions to the public domain have accrued, and cases of necessity outside of the constitution have arisen and clamored for adjustment. Without allowance for the short-comings of human sagacity—the imperfections of human reason—or the concurrence of fortuitous events, against which no human foresight could have provided, men have deemed the constitutional provision for the exercise of such power, inadequate for every contingency. The frame of that instrument anticipated a future demand for fresh grants of power, or modifications of those already delegated, and made provision for the easy attainment of the object, by amendments.

Without resorting to this simple expedient, an anxiety has been evinced in certain quarters, to invade, by congressional interference, the legitimate domain of sovereignty itself. There has been a persistent effort by a party of restless politicians to draw within the arbitrium of national legislation, questions involving not only the most cherished rights and franchises of American freemen, but even the most essential and vital attributes of State sovereignty. The inequality of rights, powers and privileges, among the States sought to be established by such congressional usurpation, would inevitably lead to the alienation of the States, feeling that their rights, and straws, and violence, and the ultimate dissolution of the Union.

Perhaps the most glaring departures from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the most startling usurpations of power by Congress, have arisen upon questions growing out of territorial jurisdiction and the power to admit new States into the Union. It may not be amiss for us to examine the constitution, and to see what capacity the Government to acquire or alienate by treaty of bargain or sale, any territory whether geographically or politically considered. In either contingency, that Government can neither purchase or alienate for itself. It is but the trustee of the United States, and as such must seek its power to act among those delegated by the constitution. There we find no such specific grant.

We are not now questioning the policy, expediency or expediency of the acquisition of territory, or of vast tracts of land, but we are questioning the right of territorial jurisdiction, geographically considered, but the clear delegated power to acquire, by a very general assent outside of the Constitution, our various acquisitions of territory as land, or extensions of geographical domain have been ratified and approved by the people. Whether the treaty making power has breadth to cover them as such, is gravely doubted. Clearly to us no other specific power would authorize the Government to become a great land-holder, even in trust for the States or people. The point is not now material.

But the question is material, and of vast importance, as to what rights the Government or the people of the existing States, acquire by any such extension of territory. We believe the simple proprietary interest or title to the unoccupied lands of such land, or a tenure of the soil in fee alone, vests in them by any such grant. The municipal jurisdiction, sovereignty, or eminent domain have not been reached at all. These are rights belonging to the people of the Territory, or to their sovereign at the time the Government obtains a grant for the soil. Sovereignty is incapable of transfer by grant. It is alike incapable of being bought or sold. Even under the Monarchical Government of Europe, the rule is thus

laid down by Burlemague, on page 152, vol. 2, on the Principles of Public Law.

"Sovereignty of itself does not imply the right of alienation, and as the people cannot take the crown from the prince against his will, neither has the king a power of substituting another sovereign in his place without their consent." And when by the fortunes of war, it becomes necessary to cede a portion of territory to the preservation of the balance of the nation, he says:

"It is true that even under these circumstances the sovereign cannot directly oblige one of his towns, or provinces to submit to another government. He only has power to withdraw his forces, or abandon the inhabitants, but they retain the right of defending themselves if they can."

If they succeed, they may erect themselves into a distinct commonwealth. Again, "Besides the approbation of the king and that of the people, it is necessary that the inhabitants of the part which is to be alienated should also consent. It is no purpose that the other parts of the kingdom agree to the alienation of a province if the inhabitants themselves oppose it." Without the consent of the people of Louisiana, France could not cede a portion of territory to the United States could not acquire it. It amounts to a simple surcease of the rights of sovereignty by France, which would not instantly lapse to the people of the territory. If there was a capacity in Napoleon to alienate, and in our Government to acquire, in trust, therefore, the transfer could only embrace land or property not belonging to the inhabitants of the territory, sovereignty—the citizens' right, light, and his civil franchises and property rights are not the furniture for an auction sale by towns or provinces.

Although the case stands thus by national law, yet in all acquisitions by our Government, to avoid the odium of a supposable inference that they contemplated anything beyond, a clause in the treaty has been inserted, which, whilst nominally relinquished sovereignty, embraced a reservation to the people, similar in import to that in the Louisiana purchase, to wit:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the U. S., and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, immunities of citizens of the United States, and, in the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess."

This reservation unquestionably includes their local laws and institutions as the tenure by which their personal, civil and property rights were held. The sole and inevitable result of the treaty acquisition therefore, if admitted to have any validity beyond the purchase of unoccupied lands, would be simply this—to make the inhabitants having the capacity thereof, citizens of the United States, and to extend over them the Federal constitution, with all its limitations and reservations in their behalf in the breadth and fullness of their application to the citizens of the States themselves, and where the basis upon which the constitution was made to rest, was established in the memorable language "that the local or municipal authorities form distinct portions of supremacy, no more subject within their respective spheres to the general authority, than the general authority is subject to them within its sphere." Where then are we to look except to the constitution, for the sovereign and irresponsible power now claimed for Congress over boundless territories? Before we contemplated enormity, let us at least listen to the language of one of the ablest of their number. After the acquisition of Louisiana, and when the power to acquire began to be braced as implying a sovereign power of legislation over the Territory, Thomas Jefferson more than doubted the existence of the power. His language is:

"I had rather ask an enlargement of power from the nation, where it is found necessary, than to assume it by a construction which would make our powers boundless. Our peculiar security is in the possession of a written constitution. Let us not make it blank paper by construction. I say the same as to the opinion of those who consider the grant of the treaty making power as amounting to it, if it is, then we have no constitution. If it has bounds, they can be no others than the definitions of the powers which that instrument gives. It specifies and delineates the operations permitted to the Federal Government, and gives the powers necessary to carry them into execution." Notwithstanding this, initiative was boldly taken. Unconstitutional acts were passed for both ordinary and extraordinary purposes. The rights of soil and jurisdiction, possessed by Georgia, a sovereign State, were wantonly invaded. The freedom of speech, of opinion and of the press, were assailed, and territorial governments established largely abridging rights reserved to the people. These enormities as they passed into precedents, did not escape the rebuke of John Quincy Adams, who at a later period, said with caustic severity, that,

"The President found Congress mounted to the pitch of passing those acts, without inquiring where they acquired the authority, and he conquered his own scruples as they had done theirs."

### CURRENT CALAMO.

REMAINING in the Post office at Frankfort Ky., on the 30th day of April 1858.

Ahern, Mrs. Julia  
Allen, Robt. D.  
Burton, J. A.  
Buland, T. A.  
Bledsoe, J. S.  
Browder, Robt T.  
Crawford, Oliver  
Cortina, Miss  
Crossland, E.  
Clark, Henry  
Clark, Mrs. Mary  
Cameron, Donald  
Christopher, L. P.  
Carow, John W.  
Cox, T. W.  
Calverly, John  
Caton, Merida  
Patton, R. L.  
Dowling, Edward  
Dixon, Miss Mary Ann  
Davis, Mrs. Samuel  
Derek, Samuel  
Dobyns, Henry  
Duncan, B.  
Evans, Thomas 2  
Edwards, John T.  
Entanste, Edward  
Freeman, Mrs. Sarah 3  
Fairchild, Walter O.  
Ferguson, A. W.  
Felter, Mrs. E. G.  
Fleming, Geo. S. 2  
Fennell, E. C.  
Giles, W. C.  
Hugler, Mrs. Juliet S.  
Hoffman, C. H.  
Hanson, Mrs. Mary E.  
Hudson, Patrick  
Hall, James W.  
Hurlbush, Davis  
Hopper, John  
Hamden Mrs. Virginia  
Hendricks, Mrs. E. 2  
Huxley, Mrs. C. L. 1  
Huey, James R.  
Headley, J. D.  
Hulker, John  
Haully, Miss Esther 2  
Johnson, Charles  
Johnson, Robert  
Jones, Mrs. Susan  
Johnson, R. N.  
Jones, A. J.  
Jackson, A. S.  
Jones, Mrs. Susan E.  
Loude, John

Lawrence S. B.  
Myers, Col. James  
Mical, Green  
Morrell, John A. L.  
Morris, William C.  
Morrison, J. F.  
Marrillion, Charles B.  
More, Thomas  
Medicardie, John  
Martin, W. T.  
McMillan, John H.  
Mallory Gibson  
Owens, George  
Poore, Geo. A.  
Parent, Miss Mollie  
Farent, Merida  
Patton, R. L.  
Ripley, Charles 2  
Red, Mrs. Mary  
Ross, James  
Reed, Thomas A.  
Richardson, John A.  
Rank, John E.  
Riggs, Susan  
Rice, Benjamin Miss  
Lilly, John  
Rosson, W. H.  
Reid, N. P.  
Reade, Mrs. Martha J.  
Strange, H. K. 2  
Sparks, Mr.  
Samuel, R. G. 2  
Scott, Thomas Sr.  
Sharpe, Mrs. Fanny  
Shaw, James  
Sanders, William  
Scott, J. 2  
Stone, Elias  
Sullivan, Pat  
Soloman, E. D.  
Stevens, Mrs. Ann E.  
Stone & May  
Sharpe, Edward  
Taylor, H. C.  
Thomas, J. D.  
Turner, William  
Talbot, A. H.  
2 Vincent, Mad Julia  
Weim, William  
Wood, Benj. 8

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.  
B. F. JOHNSON, P. M.

### MARRIED.

At Bradabane, on the 27th of April, by Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, Dr. TEROPHILUS STEELE to Miss PHOEBIA FAIRBORN, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Maj. J. T. Tucker, to Miss MARIAM HOOD, daughter of Dr. A. Hood, all of Winchester, Ky.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

J. L. S.—2.

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**PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS,** who are generally affected with Vertigo, Languor and Exhaustion, Nausea and Headache, have in Borchave's Holland Bitters a grateful remedy. It gives strength and energy to the system, stimulates the digestive organs, and corrects acidity of the stomach.

We would caution the public against purchasing any of the many imitations of this delightful Aroma. To prevent imposition, be careful to ask for Borchave's Holland Bitters.

Horses and Mules.—Thousands of these valuable animals are lost every year from their owners not knowing how to treat the various diseases they were suffering with, or from using inferior remedies. This is peculiarly so in regard to such diseases as sprain, spavin, poll-evil, and all such as are the result of sprains, bruises, harness galls, etc. All these diseases are readily curable by the use of some penetrating Liniment, which is absorbed by the pores of the skin, and at once drives off the bad humors that feed and keep up the disease. Among all the Liniments that have ever been invented, none possess the penetrative and diffusive principle to such a degree as Dr. Bragg's Arctic Liniment, an article which is rapidly driving all similar preparations out of the market. For sale by Druggists generally.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**CLERK COUNTY COURT, ANDERSON CO.**

We are authorized to announce A. P. RANDALL as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Anderson county.

**FOR ASSESSOR.**

We are authorized to announce PETER JETT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin County, at the ensuing August election.

**FOR JAILOR.**

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. SMITH as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the next August election.

**J. L. MOORE & SON,**  
Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.

**Save Your Horses.**

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other liniment."

**J. W. HEWITT,**  
Foreman for American, Harnden & Wells', Fargo & Co.'s Express."

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the







